### \$150,000,000 LOAN PEACE NOTE LEAK SOUGHT BY HOOVER

mission Gets Instant Response to Appeal.

and Many From France Also to Be Fed.

Herbert C. Hoover, the enterprising responses have been made by banks and the information he had developed. financiers to Mr. Hoover's solicitations,

a even greater call on Ame.

Solly, was explained yesterday by Mr.

Hoover. He said that Belgium is now about "50 per cent. fed," or, in other words, is half starved. The healthy men and women, those of strong constitution, do fairly well under slim rations, but the persons of subnormal health are breaking fast as latent disease or weakness manifests itself. Especially is there need of relief for the children, Mr. Hoover of relief for the children of the ferrom of the first of the

manifests itself. Especially is there need of relief for the children, Mr. Hoover and, as it is very difficult to get milk.

"I was very sorry to read in a morning paper a statement attributed to me to the effect that the Belgian people are now ready for peace with or without honor," said Mr. Hoover. "I desire to deny that statement with all possible vigor. The Belgians themselves do not want peace without independence. They are living in hope and confidence that the European settlement will reestablish their Government and their freedom. It is this hope that bears them up through their sufferings, that carries them through the darkest right into which a people were ever plunged.

"With respect to food, the situation is more acute to-day than ever before. Our budget covering the needs of 10,000,000 persons requires an income of from \$15,000,000 to \$11,000,000 a month and shows a deficit of about \$3,000,000 a month. Conditions in Europe are not such that we can look forward with confidence to an indefinite extension of the food subsidies now provided by the Entent Governments. Therefore the committee of the Rules Committee. The committee will hold its sees in Room 328 of the Custom House ginning at 10 o'clock this morning, plan of the committee for to-day, which will be to take a preliminary very of dealings on the New York & Exchange and bring out something. The procedure of short selling. The procedure of short selling of the Exchange and bring out something the procedure of s

neene to an indemnite extension of the food subsidies now provided by the En-tens Governments. Therefore the com-mission is compelled to consider ways

mission is compelled to consider ways and means for meeting the broad problem of provisioning these people for the next twelve months. This is the prime object of my coming to New York. "Necessarily the food problem will get steadily worse from now on until the end of the war. Agricultural production in Belgium and northern France because of lack of fertilizers has steadily diminished. Food intake at present is only himself. So and So are considered. between 50 and 60 per cent, of the nor-

#### Three Millions Destitute.

More than 3,000,000 Belgians are destitute and in need of our daily food. Seventy per cent, of the population of northern France is dependent upon charity for sustenance. Unemployment and destitution are steadily increasing.

"In order to effect anything like equal distribution the most rigorous control of "In order to effect anything like equal distribution the most rigorous control of the food supply is necessary. At \$1.50 a pound only the rich can get butter. Meat is somewhere between \$1.25 and \$1.75 a pound, and the average weekly income of a Belgian family is about \$5. So the poorer classes go without the fats and proteins that the human body must have for health. The commission is importing large quantities of fats and has established soup kitchens where a very thick soup resembling hash is served.

"Our work in Belgium and northern France is done through 17 districts and 159 regions containing 3,500 communities, each one of which has a warehouse and food committee."

## CZAR'S RESCRIPT DISSIPATES GLOOM

Cooperation Between Duma and Government Is Expected Now.

Perrograp, via London, Jan. 22 .- A Profound impression has been made here by the rescript addressed by Emperor Nicholas to the new Russian Premier Prince Golotzine, calling upon him, among other things, to see that the Goverument devotes its first attention to the question of supplies for the armies of Russia. The rescript is regarded as a clear presentation of the problems which have oppressed the nation for the last six months, as well as an exhortation to more prompt and energetic action in

meeting them.

The clause forecasting a more benevolent attitude on the part of the Government toward the legislative chambers is received with particular elation, and has disepated the gloom which prevailed after the recent postponement of the masters of the Duma and Imperial Council.

Some of the more optimistic commentators regard the pronouncement of the Emperor as the turning point in the laternal political difficulties, and believe that the mere enunciation of the trou-bles of the nation which had taken vague and fantastic form in recent mosths will be the first step in overcoming them. The Notice Vermya, referring to the clause in the rescript concerning the parliamentary

Cimenters, says: These words evoke great hopes for a future in the hearts of the Russian on the waited long and eagerly this congeration between the Government and the representatives of the peo-Prince Gelotzine, has a difficult task to berfore realizing the aims set forth it the rearript. The predecessors of Prince teletzine had little success. Whether the present Premier success, whether the present Premier success, and it remains only to find some effective means of accomplishing it."

## INQUIRY ON TO-DAY

Head of Belgian Relief Com- House Rules Committee Here and Whipple's Sleuths Invade Wall Street.

PEOPLE HALF STARVED SALES RECORD OFFERED

More Than 3,000,000 Destitute Stock Exchange Officers and Bankers to Be Chief

Search in New York for the "peace American who organized Belgian relief note leak" will begin this morning. In work on a great scale and has been su- preparation for the inquiry the memservising under German scrutiny the dis- bers of the Rules Committee of the ribution of about \$15,000,000 worth of House of Representatives arrived in this good and supplies to the people of Bel- city at 3 o'clock last evening. They gum every month, yesterday drew a went to the Biltmore Hotel, where they grim picture of the present situation in held a long consultation with Sherman the German-gripped little kingdom. Mr. L. Whipple, the Boston lawyer who has Hoover is in New York to raise as soon been retained as counsel, and mapped may be at least \$150,000,000 for relief out their plans for to-day. Mr. Whipple work extension. It is pretty well under- who had been exceedingly busy conferseed that the cash is to be procured in ring with bankers and setting his force the form of a loan, and that favorable of diggers to work, made a report of

From the information that could be but all details of the philanthropic loan project are being kept secret for the present.

As an instance of how quickly men of large means are responding to Mr. Hoover's plea it was admitted in the office of the Beglain Relief Commission at 120 Broadway, where Mr. Hoover is making his headquarters, that a gift of 1190,000 was made by telephone yesterday morning. The donor, whose name is withheld at his own request, merely rang up Mr. Hoover and notified him that information by selling stocks short. Mr. Whipple had talks with several brokers yesterday and received a promise from the information—it was made clear that the inquiry will not swing into an investigation of the New York Stock Exchange, but will be confined merely to ascertain whether any brokers or their clients had advance information concerning the President's note to the warring Powers and if so whether they made any money out of that information by selling stocks short. Mr. Whipple had talks with several brokers yesterday and received a promise from them to submit all their records of transactions on the Stock Extra provided that expert accountants emplications of these assurances may ployed by the Rules Committee werful be equilible to service the same on both sides of the ords with the aim of learning something at their to the first was no off with the aim of learning something at them to be.

It is expected the accountants may please without the purpose they had in mind crush their antagonists. But the is believed that expert accountants emplications of these assurances may ployed by the Rules Committee werful be equally clear to all, may not immediately set to work on those received to same on both sides of the about the big short sales and whether attempt to set forth what we underwords, is half starved. The healthy men and women, those of strong constitution, to fairly well under silm rations, but the but all details of the philanthropic loan gathered last evening-Mr. Whipple has

Rules Committee would go ine story of a feud that is said to extween Secretary of the Treasury loo and certain New York bankero mem-ber of the committee would uss that

## ADDRESS SEN'O EUROPE LASWEEK

Was Cabled to Fican Envoys in Bellige Nations With Close recy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. President Wilon's address was se American diplomats in the bellig countries last Monday, two days re the United

Monday, two days re the United States received the from Secretary Balfour of the Britisreign Office supplementing the Enterply to his peace note, and on the saay that German Foreign Minister Zemann declared it was impossible to Central Powers to lay down their 1, openly.

The President's ms was intended as an open messay be world of the conditions under 1 he would urge the United States eer a world federation to guaranteure peace. Not until word had beceived from the diplomats abroadt the copy had been received didsident Wilson arrange to make thress to the Senate.

Fear of a "leafrounded the sending of the addjabroad with such secrecy as has a been equalled in the State Depart. Only President Wilson, Secretarneing and the men who transmittedre known definitely to have been a of it.

Henry van | at the Front. Panis, Jan. Henry van Dyke, former Americanister to the Netherlands, is vot the French and British battle & for a fortnight before sailing for United States.

HIS CHAREBISTICS, unfolded arcorded.



## WILSO OUTLINE

Cont from First Page.

ples of thirlean Governments, ele-ments cont with their political faith and practical convictions which thiples of America have once for ibraced and undertaken

to defend
I do nean to say that any I do seen to say that any America vernment would throw any obstin the way of any terms of peace-lovernments now at war might aupon, or seek to upset them winds, whatever they might be. I cake it for granted that mere teif peace between the belligerentil not satisfy even the beiligerahemselves. Mere agreements not make peace secure. It will belutely necessary that a force bited as a guarantor of the permar of the settlement so much it than the force of any nation, engaged or any alliance nation engaged or any alliance hithersmed or projected that no nation robable combination of na-tions, face or withstand it. If ace presently to be made is to end must be a peace made se-cure e organized major force of

cure e organized major force of manh

These of the immediate peace agree on will determine whether it is a for which such a guarantee can ecured. The question upon white whole future peace and poli the world depends is this: Is the first war a struggle for a just and the peace or only for a new base of power? If it be only a set for a new balance of power will guarantee, who can guarante stable equilibrium of the new ement? Only a tranquil Eulan be a stable Europe. There be not only a balance of power community of power; not or-

tory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanguished. It would be ac-cepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace

memory upon which terms of peace would rest not permanently but only as upon quicksand.

Only a peace between equals can last. Only a peace the very principle of which is equality and common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the right feeling between nations, is as necessary for a lasting peace as is the just settlement of vexed questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance.

of vexed questions of territory or of racial and national allegiance.

The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded if it is to last must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference be-tween big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak. Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon the individual strength, of the nations upon whose concert peace will depend. Equality of territory or of resources thereof of course cannot be; nor any sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate develop-ment of the peoples themselves. But no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not

for equipoise of power.

And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of rights among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just pow-ers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were prop-

#### Independent Poland.

I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent and autonomous Poland, and that henseforth inviolable security of life, of worship and of industrial and social development should be guarteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.

I speak of this not because of any desire to exalt an abstract political

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## principle which has always been held principle which has always been held very dear by those who have sought to build up liberty in America, but for the same reason that I have spoken of the other conditions of peace which seem to me clearly indispensable, because I wish frankly to uncover realities. Any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. It will not rest upon the affections or the convictions of mankind. The ferment of spirit of whole populations will fight subtly and OF STING PEACE

of mankind. The ferment of spirit of whole populations will fight subtly and constantly against it, and all the world will sympathise. The world can be at peace only if its life is stable, and there can be no stability where the will is in rebellion, where there is not tranquillity of spirit and a sense of justice, of freedom and of right. So far as practicable, moreover, every great people now struggling to-ward a full development of its resources and of its powers should be as-sured a direct outlet to the great high-ways of the sea. Where this cannot be done by the cession of territory, it can no doubt be done by the neutral! the general guarantee which will as-sure the peace itself. With a right comity of arrangement no nation need be shut away from free access to the open paths of the world's commerce.

#### Freedom of the Seas.

And the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality and coopera-tion. No doubt a somewhat radical tion. No doubt a somewhat radical reconsideration of many of the rules of international practice hitherto sought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas indeed free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind, but the motive of such changes is convincing and compelling. There can be no trust or intimacy between the peoples of the world without them. The free, constant, unthreatened interfree, constant, unthreatened interples of the world without them. The free, constant, unthreatened inter-course of nations is an essential part of the process of peace and develop-ment. It need not be difficult either to define or to secure the freedom of the seas if the Governments of the world sincerely desire to come to an agreement concerning it.

It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments with the limitation of naval armaments and the cooperation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all programmes of military preparation. Difficult and delicate as these constitutions with the rough to faced with all programmes of minitary preparation. Difficult and delicate as these
questions are, they must be faced with
the utmost candor and decided in
a spirit of real accommodation if peace
is to come with healing in its wings
and come to stay. Peace cannot be
had without concession and sacrifice.
There can be no sense of safety and
equality among the nations if great
preponderating armies are henceforth to continue here and there to be
built up and maintained. The statesmen of the world must plan for peace
and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it as they have
planned for war and made ready for
pitiless conquest and rivalry.

The question of armaments, whether
on land or sea, is the most immediately

on land or sea, is the most immediately and intensely practical question con-nected with the future fortunes of na-tions and of mankind.

#### Speaking as an Individual.

I have spoken upon these great matters without reserve and with the utmost explicitness because it has seemed to me to be necessary if the world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find free voice and utterance. Perhaps I am the only person in high suthority among all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back. I am speaking as an individual, and yet I am speaking also, of course, as the responsible head of a great Government, and I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say.

May I not add that I hope and be-

May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for liberals and friends of humanity in

every nation and of every programme of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear.

And in holding out the expectation that the people and Government of the United States will join the other civilized nations of the world in guaranteeing the permanence of peace upon such terms as I have named I speak with the greater boldness and confidence because it is clear to every man who can think that there is in this promise no breach in either our trapromise no breach in either our traprofessed or striven for.

I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world; that no na-tion should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, un-threatened, unafraid, the little along

Entangling Alliances. I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfah rivalry and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. When all units to act in the same sense and with the same purpose all act in the common interest. and are free to live their own lives under a common protection.

I am proposing government by the consent of the governed; that freedom of the seas which in international conference after conference representatives of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty, and that moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an in-strument of aggression or of selfish

These are American principles, American policies. We can stand for no others. And they are also the principles and policies of forward looking men and women everywhere. and of every modern nation and of every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind and

#### CRITICS OF MOVIE DISAGREE.

So Prosecution of Film With s Beautiful Model Is Dropped. There being a hopeless division of opinion as to the moral qualities of the film "Inspiration" among the members of the Civic League of Ossining it was decided yesterday to drop the prosecution of Louis Rosenberg, proprietor of the Alhambra Theatre, in which the picture has been showing.

"Inspiration" has as its central and

"Inspiration" has as its central and most conspicuous figure the beautiful model, Miss Audrey Munson, who doesn't wear any clothes worth mentioning at one stage of the plot.

A meeting of the censor committee of the lengue was held yesterday at Ossining, lawyers and prominent townfolk attending. A doubt was expressed that the charge of showing an obscene picture and corrupting the morals of the youth of the village could be pressed successfully.

Then Miss Clara Fuller, president of the league and principal of the fashion-able Ossining School for Girls, arose and said she thought it was a beautiful picture and there was no harm in it. It was thereupon determined that Dr. A. W. Tiggar, village President, should appear before Judge Irving Valentine and withdraw the charges, which he did, albeit reluctantly. "I still think the picture highly im-proper," he asserted afterward.

## DANIELS TELLS WHY HE FAVORS GRAYSON

Showed His Ability When He Won Place With Wilson, He Says.

RESPONSIBILITY

Secretary Says He Had Legal Right to Jump Physician to Top.

Daniels talked freely to-day about the comination of Dr. Cary T. Grayson for the post of medical director in the navy, with the rank of Rear Admiral.

He admitted that there was a wave of sentiment in the navy staff corps against it, but said he had on previous casions deemed it necessary to go counter to this sentiment in making ap-pointments. Mr. Daniels incidentally ook full responsibility for having recom-mended the nomination of Dr. Grayson

over 114 seniors.

In reply to the direct question, "What special fitness has Dr. Grayson for this post?" Mr. Daniels said:

"He was chosen among all the officers of the Medical Corps to guard the health of the President for four years. He has done that duty splendidly, while at the same time fulfilling his duties in hospital work. Doesn't that entitle him to some Doesn't that entitle him to some

#### His Legal Right.

Mr. Daniels later explained why he understood he had the legal right to make the nomination, despite that the navy bill contained no provision disturbing the rule of seniority. Mr. Daniels

ing the rule of seniority. Mr. Daniels said: "The naval appropriation act of August last established the new rank of rear admiral in certain of the staff corps of the navy which had theretofore been limited to the rank of captain. In the army and marine corps the advance-ment of officers to general rank is made by selection of the President and in the line of the navy selections now applied to even lower ranks.

"Congress did not, however, provide any method by which advancement of officers to this new rank of rear admiral in the staff corps of the navy should be made. Under these circumstances the Judge Advocate General of the Navy on September 12, 1916, rendered an opinion in which he held that it rested entirely within the discretion of the President to select the staff officers whom he deemed best fitted for advancement to rear ad-

#### Ruling Is Sustained.

"Although the Judge Advocate Gen-eral stated that he entertained no doubt as to the correctness of his conclusion the question was referred by Secretary Daniels to the Attorney-General, whose opinion sustained that of the Judge Ad-

cate General in every particular.

'This opinion of the highest law officer of the Government reaffirming numerous opinions previously rendered by Attorneys-General, leaves no room for doubt as to the power of the President with reference to the new rank of rear admiral created in the staff corps. "It has been held by Attorneys-Gen-

eral from an early date and also by the Supreme Court of the United States that the power of appointment which the Constitution vests in the President with the consent of the Senate cannot be con-trolled by Congress to the extent of reoutring the President to nominate and the Senate to confirm a particular indi-

which is precisely what would be the case if the President were required by President renominated interstate Conthe Senate to nominate the senior in each merce Commissioner Daniels than they staff corps for advancement therein to the next higher grade. It should be noted more directly affected by it." also that Congress in creating the new rank of Rear Admiral did not attempt o place any restrictions whatever upor

The fact that an officer selected for advancement to the rank of Rear Admiral happens to be in a junior grade does not deprive the President of his constitutional power to make such ad-vancement, but merely necessitates as a preliminary step that the officer be pro-

moted to the higher grade which has the rank of Rear Admiral attached. "Such promotion can be made only af-ter the officer has fully demonstrated his qualifications for the higher grade by examinations as required by law, which requirement has been observed in the cases of staff officers recently nominated

WASHINGTON, Jan 22. Secretary until Congress expires. That the President dent will renominate Grayson and inmailed talked freely to-day about the sist on confirmation is generally ac
Once reported, the non-

man will oppose the confirmation, but who stand close to the President may absent themselves and not be recorded

n the negative. One progressive Senator of the radical

type said:
"It is all wrong and the President should not have made such a promotion, but other Presidents have done it and I

#### Lodge Blocks Passago

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs will meet to-morrow morning to consider the Grayson nomination, which was recommitted at the request of Senacblected to the informal way in which it was reported out of the committee by a personal poll of some of the memhers on the floor of the Senate in an effort to rush it through apparently to "forestall public sentiment." ination will probably be reported to-morrow.

When the nomination is finally re-

ported to the Senate, it is likely to be accompanied by a minority report that Opposition to confirmation of Dr. of some of the opponents of Grayson's Grayson is growing dally. It is believed now by Senate leaders that the nomination will be either rejected or held up servatives in that body who cherish the until Congress expires. That the Presi- traditions, may be sufficiently strong to

cepted in the Senate.

That he may be able by whipping objection is made. With the President trying to force action on his legislative to force confirmation is conceded by programme and only five weeks of the programme and Once reported, the nomination will venting action in this Congress appear

### Paris, Jan. 22.—Several Italian banks,

acting in concert and headed by the Bank of Italy, have loaned 250,000,000 lire (\$50,000,000) to the Russian Gov-ernment, says a Milan despatch to the do not believe the people care very much what favorite of the President wears the be applied to making payments for war braid. I believe they are more interested supplies purchased in Italy, principally in the strike legislation, and probably aviation materials and chemicals.

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Unparalleled-because this is the only shop specializing in clothing genuinely hand-tailored.

Unparalleled-in values, because of these reductions, in the face of increased cost of labor and material.

## Men's Silk Lined Suits

genuinely hand-tailored

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All goods sold on a money-refund basis Silk linings guaranteed pure silk and wearproof for two seasons

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garments are made full over the bust back. Cut low in front. Straps cannot slip Patent Pocket - like seat stays closed and is always

When you put on a suit of ATHENA Underwear you will find to your delight that it fits you exactly, without being stretched at any point and with no loose fabric to wrinkle under the corset.

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Women's Silk Hose—80c, \$1.05, \$1.50 and \$2 Women's Lisle Hose, 55c

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